

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

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JOHN McELROY, Editor.
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NOTICE.
When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

When you renew from another post office give former address as well.
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The Department of Maryland will hold its Encampment at Red Man's Hall, Baltimore, April 8 and 9. Commander-in-Chief Van Sant will be present. It was first intended to hold the Encampment at Hagerstown, but Reno Post courteously relinquished its claims, and the Council of Administration therefore changed the place of meeting to Baltimore.

The Bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics shows that the prices of meat have advanced all over the world. The meat-exporting countries are Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Canada and the United States, and their products are sent mainly to the British Kingdom and Germany. Higher prices have ruled in all countries which exported meat, and consequently higher prices in the meat-consuming countries. Very curiously, the advance in fresh meats has been less than that in salt and preserved meats, and in the advance in beef is less than in pork or mutton. That fresh meat is not gone up in proportion to salt meat is largely due to the reduction in the cost of chilling and preserving fresh meats.

James E. Kelsey, 66th Ill. St. Francisville, Ill., has drafted a bill to give Federal veterans who have lost their limbs during their discharge the benefit of the law which furnishes limbs to those who lost them during the war. Comrade Kelsey says that the number of these is comparatively small, and almost invariably they are men who have little of this world's goods. Hence there would be a great benefit if the Government would make this allowance, and thereby help them secure a livelihood for themselves. The bill has been introduced into the House by Mr. Foster, of Illinois, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. This is a just bill and should pass. The Government can furnish the limbs of a better quality and at less cost than the comrades can buy them themselves.

Gen. T. S. Peck and other comrades of Vermont are working hard to erect a monument to Gen. Wm. Wells, who as Major of the 1st Vt. Cav. led his regiment on the afternoon of July 3, 1863, in Gen. Farnsworth's desperate charge on the Confederates at Gettysburg. Maj. Wells was subsequently promoted to Brigadier-General and brevetted a Major-General. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont and members of the Vermont Congressional delegation and many other prominent men signed a petition to Secretary of War Dickson to assign a site in the vicinity of Little Round Top upon which to erect a bronze figure of the Vermont hero. The Secretary has been willing, and at the next Reunion of the Vermont Cavalry Association, which will be held during the coming Summer, the site will be selected and the monument erected.

The Department of Agriculture is after some of the seedmen, and has issued a circular for free distribution on "Three Much Misrepresented Sorghums." An Oklahoma seedman has been selling seed at 50 cents a pound of what he calls "California wheat" and which he declares will produce from 200 to 400 bushels per acre. This seed has been examined by the Department, which finds that it is an inferior variety of sorghum known as shali. A test has shown that it is only half as productive as kafir corn and inferior as a forage crop. Another is sold as "chocolate corn," and said to come from the Department. The Department denies this, and says that the seed is merely that of what has been usually sold as Early Amber sorghum. A third has been sold as "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane," and it has been much misrepresented. It is nothing more than an ordinary "goose-neck" sorghum.

THE MONUMENT TO CUSTER.

Hon. Jacob Martin, Mayor of Monroe, Mich., says that he and the local committee are receiving many inquiries as to when the statue to Gen. Custer will be dedicated in that city. He desires to say that the monument has not yet been received, and under the contract may not reach Monroe until May. Consequently while the general details of the exercises have been determined upon, the exact date cannot be fixed and probably will not be until near the close of the present session of Congress. The inquiries received are being carefully filed, and as soon as the date is determined there will be letters written in response. The Mayor concludes: "Nothing will be done on our part to accord the heartiest welcome to everyone who desires to join with us in honoring the deeds and fame of the gallant General."

ST. CLOUD VETERANS' COLONY.

DEAR COMRADE:

In order that all of our friends and subscribers may have an equal opportunity before the final assignment is made of property in the veterans' Colony at St. Cloud, Florida, we are giving this as a last notice so that all who have made inquiry may understand that there will be no further offering made after the present subscription has been completed. From present indications we will be able to receive only a very limited amount to complete this, the third, offering, and if you desire to avail yourself of this opportunity you will have to do so immediately, as we reserve the right to close promptly as soon as we have received the 500 subscriptions.

The 500 lots and 500 tracts offered will be scattered through the properties now owned by former subscribers, consequently are equally as desirable, with the additional advantage and value of the improvements and phenomenal growth of the town and Colony.

As stated before, we have made this third offering on account of the number of people whose subscriptions were received too late for the second and who felt that they ought to have an equal opportunity with others to secure a lot and tract at \$100. After the third assignment is made the remaining property will be sold at private sale, and as lots in the town at the present time are selling at \$125 to \$500 each, and the five-acre tracts at correspondingly good prices, the Company will establish for the present a minimum price of not less than \$125 each and a maximum price of \$500 each for town lots, according to location, these prices being justified by the phenomenal growth of the town, which on August 1st, 1909, did not contain a single residence or business house, but which now contains over 475 houses completed and under construction, with a population of from two to three thousand people. The fine two-story solid brick building for the home of the First National Bank of St. Cloud is completed, with vaults, fixtures and everything in place, and will be opened for business not later than March 15th. A large power building has been constructed, the electric lighting plant is on the ground and being installed; the ice plant has been shipped and will soon be in operation; a complete telephone system also will be put in operation immediately, and machinery has been shipped for the drilling of a large artesian well, which will insure an abundant supply of the most healthful water for the use of the town. A fine three-story brick hotel with all modern conveniences is being constructed and will soon be open to the public, and such other improvements are contemplated as will soon make St. Cloud one of the foremost towns in the State of Florida.

Every good citizen will add to the wealth and prosperity of the town as well as enhance the value of the property owned by each individual. Hence we desire this offer availed of by the very best people possible, as up to the present time St. Cloud is composed of a class of citizens that we all feel proud of and that justifies the early predictions that it would not only be a profitable investment, but the nucleus of a town and community of vast importance to the commercial interests of the State of Florida.

Assignment of property to those who have subscribed therefor will be made by a committee of prominent G. A. R. men on March 22.

This will be absolutely your last opportunity to secure a five-acre tract and town lot at St. Cloud for \$100.

Very respectfully,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

A MONUMENT TO THE G. A. R.

The whole Grand Army of the Republic has a deep and abiding interest in the colony at St. Cloud, because it is destined to be the greatest of all monuments to the Order. It is now, and will continue to be as long as there is a Grand Army man alive, a G. A. R. town built almost exclusively by veterans of the war of the rebellion and dominated absolutely by their ideas. Consequently it is being watched all over the country as an exhibition of G. A. R. energy, ability and sentiment. The colony has been founded in the most satisfactory way by veterans of the highest character and who are making themselves and their ideas felt at every step, in every building that is being erected, in every arrangement of the town and in every motive governing it. So far the up-building of the town has been an astonishment to everybody who has visited it. In the wonderful work done in a few months. Nearly every stroke of work that has been done on the town-site, nearly every plank that has been put in place, nearly every stone that has been laid, has been by hands that once bore a musket in defense of the Union. They have gone at this work with a vim, energy and skill that has not been surpassed by anything done in the country, and from the first a thorough G. A. R. spirit has dominated everything in the regulation of the social and intellectual life of the community. This spirit will continue to dominate, for the men who fought the war thru to victory were men of strong convictions and who knew how to make these convictions prevail. The class of veterans who have already settled at St. Cloud are such in which all of us can take a just pride, and they are attracting men of their own kind to come and join them. The more than 2,000 who have already settled there will have several times that many added to their number during the next few months. It cannot be otherwise than that those men and their good wives and families will make of St. Cloud a model community in every respect, conspicuous for its energy, its morality, its progressiveness and a community on the highest plane in every respect. All the people of Florida are commenting upon the town with wonder and admiration, and as the community grows and goes ahead in the admirable way in which it has begun the eyes of the whole Nation will be turned upon it with similar feelings. To the 19,000 or more who will be settled in the town within two years there will come every Winter tens of thousands of other Grand Army men and their wives and children from all parts of the country, who desire to escape the rigors of the Northern climate and spend their winters in the congenial society of their comrades and in a model town. Whether we will or not, St. Cloud will be accepted as a representative of the Grand Army in action. We are quite confident of the result of this acceptance. We believe that long after the Grand Army has passed away the colony of St. Cloud will be spoken about as a wonderful exhibition of the character, intelligence and high public spirit of the veterans of the Union Army. Nor can it help being a grand focus of loyalty which will weave the whole South and have its influence upon the entire country.

THE PROMOTION OF GEN. SICKLES.

The promotion of Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles to Lieutenant-General is due to the grand old Army of the Potomac, which has received entirely too little recognition of its monumental service to the country. When it is remembered that the Army of the Potomac included very nearly half of all the men mustered for the defense of the Union, that for four years it was the principal army and fought great, terrible battles which were vital to the cause, it will be seen how scanty has been the public recognition of its men and of its officers. Gen. Sickles was one of the creators of that army, and until disabled by a severe wound at Gettysburg he played all the time a most conspicuous part in its history. He entered the army with four splendid regiments, which he had raised by his own personal exertions, pledging his means and going far beyond them to raise and equip the men and fit them for service, and as soon as the army was formed he became a positive, aggressive force in it. His fiery earnestness in the cause for which the army was raised and his soldierly ability brought him rapid promotion, until in less than two years he was in command of one of the great corps composing that army, and whether Gen. Sickles was commander of a brigade, a division or a corps, he meant fight and fight to the bitter end. His course at Gettysburg, which has been so much criticized by the Regular officers, had the support of the great majority of the volunteers, and Lee's army was shattered by the fearful battle thrust upon him.

Gen. Sickles is now not only the ranking surviving officer of the Army of the Potomac, but the ranking surviving officer of the civil war. He is one of the three corps commanders now living and much the senior of his two distinguished colleagues. To honor him is therefore to honor the Army of the Potomac and to honor the many magnificent soldiers with whom he was associated and of whom he was a peer.

Nor was Gen. Sickles' great service to the Union confined to his military career. Probably he rendered even better help to the Union in politics than in the field. He was a representative Democrat at a time when the attitude of the Democratic Party toward the war was of supreme importance, and when the secession leaders expected with the greatest reason that they would have the help of the Northern Democrats in their scheme to divide the Union. There was not an instant's hesitation on Gen. Sickles' part. He was then a Representative in Congress, and stood high in the councils of his party. He learned from his own lips what his policy would be, and threw himself ardently into the work of arraying the Democratic Party in his support. Gen. Sickles went to President Buchanan, with whom he was a great favorite, and adjusted the relations satisfactorily between the outgoing and incoming Presidents. This was of the greatest value at that critical time. It endeared Sickles to President Lincoln, who afterwards employed him on missions of the greatest importance and diplomatic skill, all of which Gen. Sickles managed with consummate ability. He continued his services to the succeeding Administrations, and was particularly valuable to Gen. Grant while Minister to Spain. If any man in the country has earned the promotion to Lieutenant-General it is Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and his promotion to that rank would be gratefully received by all who are familiar with the history of the stirring times of the war.

TOO MUCH WAR IN HISTORIES.

County Superintendent of Schools A. F. Nightingale, Chicago, Ill., needs to be taken vigorously in hand by some of the able comrades of Chicago and given lessons which his education has heretofore sadly lacked. Mr. Nightingale fills exactly ex-President Roosevelt's definition of a mollycoddle. He seems to be a whey-bloated emaculate who has probably floated into his present position by the light and gaseous character of his intellectual constitution. No matter what may happen to be the intimacy of his acquaintance with the multiplicity of table and the arbitrary rules of grammar, there seems to be a grand desert waste in his mind as to mankind, public spirit and all that goes to make life worth living. In an interview explaining his action he said:

"Some of the historians give six, eight and even to pages to telling of one or two of the great battles of the civil war or of a campaign. The study of the records of the great battles and campaigns in boys' fighting spirit, and they are filled with a desire to emulate them. With this information eliminated, they ought to be less of a hero in our boys' ambitions, and the change in handling the subjects will help the cause of universal peace."

It seems incredible that a man who has attained such an important position as Superintendent of Public Schools should be destitute of all true perception of that which constitutes a complete and rounded up real manhood. Boys are not made pugilists and fond of fighting by reading stories of battles or of great deeds in behalf of their country. On the contrary, the stories of these battles and the heroism of the men who fought them are the highest example that can be presented to the youthful mind to stimulate them to the exercise of all the nobler virtues of manhood. Wars come upon the country as mysteriously as drouths, cyclones and earthquakes. No one thing brings them about, and particularly no teaching of the boys to prepare them for military duty in times of war. To say that giving boys a drill and reading their stories of battles helps precipitate war is as absurd as to say that teaching a boy how to swim or to properly cloth and house himself in cold weather has a tendency to bring on freshets and hard winters. All these come without our will or purpose, and the thing to do is to prepare the youth for these great emergencies, that they may do their duty to protect. The dire needs of Supt. Nightingale's nature is a little less dry-as-dust knowledge of Latin "quantities" and asymptotic curves and a whole world of red-blooded, vigorous, healthful manhood.

MADE IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

At the stated meeting of the Philadelphia Brigade Association, held on Tuesday evening, March 1, 1910, the following, offered by Comdr. John W. Frazier, Adjutant of the Brigade Association, was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, at the suggestion of Senator Morrill of Vermont, in 1864, the old Hall of the House of Representatives was set apart as a National Statuary Hall, to which each State might send the effigies of two of her chosen sons, in marble or bronze, to be placed permanently there; and

"Whereas, the State of Virginia has now three such 'effigies of chosen sons,' Washington, Jefferson and Gen. Robert E. Lee; and

"Whereas the State of Pennsylvania has only two such statues, Robert Fulton and John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg; and

"Whereas it is altogether fitting and proper that Pennsylvania should also be represented in the National Statuary Hall by her most distinguished soldier of the civil war, it is therefore

"Resolved, That the Governor of the Philadelphia Brigade recommend that a statue in bronze of Gen. Geo. G. Meade be placed in the National Statuary Hall, and that a committee of the officers of the Philadelphia Brigade Association be authorized and directed to bring this matter to the consideration of the Governor of the Commonwealth and the Legislature, and that this committee be fully empowered to request the co-operation of the United League, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and such other organizations and persons as may, in their judgment, be necessary to bring this cause before the public mind and resolutions."—John W. Frazier, Secretary.

The action of the Philadelphia Brigade Association is eminently fitting and proper. The State of Pennsylvania has been very neglectful that she has not properly honored one of her greatest sons. The State deserves a greater place in Statuary Hall than she has so far had and a better representation among the statues of Washington generally. Gen. Meade deserves this honor because he won the greatest battle of the war, because he was, next to Gen. Grant, the ablest and most successful of the men pitted against Gen. Lee and the greatest army which the Confederacy produced. It is to be hoped that the action of the Philadelphia Association will receive sympathy by every veteran association in Pennsylvania and of all the splendid veterans who followed and honored Meade, and that the long-delayed honor to Gen. Meade shall be accorded to him.

Every veteran of the Army of the Potomac will be astonished and indignant to learn that nowhere in the city of Washington—the city for the safety of which that army battled for four years—there is a single thing to show that it was commanded by Gen. George G. Meade. This the Meade commanded the army far longer than any other General, and that it fought more battles and won more victories under his command than under all his predecessors.

GEN. JOHN T. WILDER.

He Cordially Supports the Candidacy of John McElroy for Commander-in-Chief.

We have received the following letter from the gallant old commander of Wilder's famous Lightning Brigade:

Editor National Tribune: I am in receipt of the circular in regard to the candidacy of John McElroy for Commander-in-Chief. Every one of the G. A. R. men in this section of the country is for him for the next Commander-in-Chief. He has really earned it by his splendid service in behalf of the promotion of the great organization, the Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and his promotion to that rank would be gratefully received by all who are familiar with the history of the stirring times of the war.

THE STATUE OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.

While John C. Calhoun was the author of the secession dogma and the chief promoter of the effort to destroy the Union, the installation of his statue in Statuary Hall is not nearly so objectionable as that of Robert E. Lee. Calhoun was a man of the highest ability, and he rendered great service to the country in various capacities, the benefit of which remain. Upon his entrance to politics John Calhoun was distinctly Nationalistic, and for many years labored hard and effectively to build up the whole Nation. He was in favor of a National Bank, strongly supported strengthening the Navy, and was an earnest advocate of internal improvements for the purpose of binding the Nation together. He also advocated a protective tariff as a means to that end by building up our home manufactures and making us self-supporting. He reorganized the War Department, and put it on the basis which it has since maintained. In 1820 he favored the Missouri Compromise for the purpose of holding the Union together. Therefore, we can accept his statue with some grace in remembrance of what he did during those earlier and better years. Calhoun's quarrel with Andrew Jackson started him on the wrong road, which he pursued afterward with intense energy and entirely too much success. As the strongest intellect in the South at that time, he furnished the arguments and the logic for all that led to the arrogance of slavery and dissolution of the Union. Before his turning in 1824 all of the leading Southerners had been more or less strongly opposed to slavery. They regretted its existence in this country, and were looking for ways in which it could be safely eradicated. Under Calhoun's teachings the advocates of slavery became haughty and aggressive. He taught that it was a divine institution, establishing proper relations between the two races for the benefit of both. Seeing with keen vision that the North was soon to overtake the South in the control of the Government, he formulated the idea of bringing about the separation which would leave the Southern section independent of the control of the North. Therefore, he counseled his followers, and they obeyed him implicitly, to foment strife and hatred. He urged that slavery abandon its defensive attitude and become insolently aggressive in order to drive the Northern people into hostility to the slaveholders. He formulated the nullification doctrine, and carried it to such an extreme as to make civil war imminent. Inheriting a keenly logical argumentative mind from his Scotch-Irish Presbyterian ancestors, he furnished his followers the arguments with which they supported their secession overtures and their demand for the extension of slavery all over the country. He was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the annexation of Texas, not for the aggrandizement of the whole country, but in order to extend slave territory and strengthen the South for the irrepressible conflict. He became so extreme in his views and so determined to provoke a collision that in 1847 he urged a convention of Southern States to prevent Northern commerce entering their ports unless the discussion of the slavery question was prohibited, and two years later he urged a convention of the Southern States to consider "the grievances" of the South and take steps toward "dissolving the partnership" with the North unless these "grievances" were remedied.

Altho Calhoun furnished the greater part of the intellectual capital for the secession movement, he differs from Gen. Lee in the fact that he never actually struck in arms at United States sovereignty and never led troops in battle to kill and wound those who were fighting for the perpetuity of the Nation. This is a distinction to be kept in mind.

ALL FOOLS NOT DEAD YET.

An editorial in a Paducah paper on the protest of the 43d Mass. against the Lee statue in the Capitol causes the editor and proprietor of the Flashing Times to show righteous wrath, and he responds with an editorial so hot that it should be printed on asbestos paper for safety. In the course of the editorial he says:

"The men who have placed it there and those who advocate its retention know that it is the most vital poison which has come up since 1865. They intend it to be. They mean it to be a reopening of what should be dead issues, a reversal of the verdict of the 'God of Battles' to whom the South in 1861 appealed, and a decision that the 'cause was right' when that God of what should be final judgment decided it wrong."

"The Grand Army of the Republic, so long as one of its 'fools' shall live, will never stand for this; neither do we believe their sons will, either now or when the last one of the old 'fools' has passed away. The Lee statue is a relic of the principles for which their fathers fought."

"The Grand Army of the Republic contends if the cause for which Robert E. Lee fought is now to be glorified, then that for which Ulysses S. Grant fought must be condemned; if Jefferson Davis is now to be glorified, then Abraham Lincoln stood for what was wrong and unjust."

The Ohio National Guard.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please answer the following questions to settle a dispute, and oblige several old subscribers? What day of the month and what year did the Governor of Ohio turn over the State troops to the Government to relieve the veteran troops in garrisons? When did they return home, and were they ever out from under the Governor's orders?—James M. Heminger, Plymouth, Ind.

The offer of the State Militia to the Government was made April 21, 1864. This was by the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. The President accepted the proposition two days later, and the Ohio National Guard was ordered into service April 25, 1864. Sept. 10, 1864, President Lincoln announced that their term had expired, and gave the thanks of the Nation to the 100-day men for their service.—Editor National Tribune.

The First in Columbia.

Michael Schaefer, Delphos, O., thinks Comdr. Ed. S. Vernon is wrong regarding the siege at Columbus. He says an Iowa regiment raised the first flag after the evacuation, and the first to enter the city was the Fifteenth Corps on the 19th. Battery H, 1st Ill., demolished the Capitol building. He was right in the midst of the skirmish, and knows it is correct as nearly as he can remember.

COL. WILLIAM L. CURRY.

The New Pension Agent at Columbus, O. The veterans and their widows of the State of Ohio are more than delighted at the appointment of Col. William L. Curry as Pension Agent at Columbus. Col. Curry is a son of Stephen Curry, and his grandfather was an officer of the "Continental Line" in the 4th and 8th Va. during the Revolutionary War. He was granted, as part payment for his service, 1,000 acres of land in Union County, O., upon which his family settled.



COL. W. L. CURRY.

In 1819, Comdr. Curry worked on the portion of the land received by his father, and gained an education in the country schools and the old academy in Marysville. He taught school for four winters, and then entered Oberlin College, which he left at the call for troops, and enlisted in the 1st Ohio Cav. He became Orderly-Sergeant of his company, and then was promoted to Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain, serving also several months as Regimental Quartermaster. The 1st Ohio Cav. was one of the finest of the many great regiments which Ohio sent to the war. It was from first to last in the Army of the Cumberland, and Comdr. Curry followed his regiment through three years and half years of long and glorious service. Returning home, he went into business, was elected Auditor of Union County in 1875 and served three consecutive terms. He then went back to the law, his business, in which he still retains an interest. He served as Assistant Adjutant-General of Ohio during both of Gov. McKim's terms, and was for five years Lieutenant-Colonel of the 14th Ohio National Guard. Two of his brothers served in the war of the rebellion, one attaining the rank of Captain. In 1890 he was appointed Commissioner of Soldiers' Claims for the State of Ohio, and virtually created that Bureau, and served as its administrator until 1895. He has been of immense benefit to the veterans and their widows. Col. Curry has been a prominent member of the G. A. R. since its organization, and has been more popular in Ohio than he, and he could have any elective office within the gift of the people.

The Excelsior Brigade.

Editor National Tribune: I would like to ask you a question or two. Did you ever see or hear of Gen. Sickles' Excelsior Brigade? If so, do you know what regiment were in that brigade? If you don't know, I will tell you. It was the 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d and 74th N. Y. in 1861 and 1862. In 1863 the 120th N. Y. joined our brigade. Now, I see in the National Tribune of Feb. 24 that you have got mixed up. I suppose you will throw the Excelsior Brigade out of your mind, and so keep on and put in all the other regiments you can; they will thank you for putting them in the Excelsior Brigade.—Lucius Jones, Jr., Fredonia, N. Y.

We have received several letters of inquiry as to the whereabouts of the Excelsior Brigade. It is a pity that we have not a feeling among the splendid veterans who made the history of Sickles' Excelsior Brigade that they are being neglected by the public mind, and of any such neglect. One cannot write anything about the Army of the Potomac without mentioning the Excelsior Brigade, and certainly not the Third Corps. Of the six regiments cited by our comrades as composing the brigade, five are included in Fox's 300 fighting regiments and the other rarely escaped notice. The Excelsior Brigade left 876 of its noble men on the many fields of battle upon which it fought with unsurpassed gallantry.—Editor National Tribune.

An Admirer of Speaker Cannon.

Comdr. C. A. Waters, Adams, Mass., sends Speaker Cannon a photograph of himself with a basket of fish, among which is a trout weighing 15 pounds which he caught, and he writes:

"My Dear Uncle Joe: I am a veteran of the civil war, born in 1838. You were born in the same year that I was. I have always been an admirer of Uncle Joe, and I do hope that you will remain Speaker of the House just as long as you want it, as I know by your past record that you will. I inclose you a clipping which shows that we are still interested in you. This is cut from our local paper, I don't know whether it is a good picture of you or not, but one thing sure, I do want a good picture of my old friend, Uncle Joe. I am sending you a picture of my son, who is 17, and can hunt and fish like a speckled beauty. I never have been to Africa, but have hunted and fished in the Adirondacks and northern Maine, and I do hope that you feel as good as I do at this writing. Fraternally yours—C. A. Waters."

Kilpatrick's Division.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a list of the regiments that composed the division of cavalry under Kilpatrick which marched with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea.—W. H. Morris, Sunbury, O.

Brig.-Gen. Judson Kilpatrick. First Brigade, Col. Eli H. Murray; 8th Ind. Inf., Col. F. J. Jordan; 2d Mass. Cav., Capt. J. T. Forman; Capt. Robert M. Gilmore; 3d Ky., Lieut.-Col. Robert H. King; 5th Ky., Col. Oliver L. Baldwin; 9th Pa., Col. J. D. Jones; 10th Pa., Capt. Chas. O. Patton; 9th Mich., Col. Geo. S. Acker; 5th Ohio, Col. Thomas T. Heath; 4th Ohio, Col. Wm. D. Hamilton; 10th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Sanderson; McLaughlin's (Ohio) Squadron, Capt. John Dalsell; Unattached, 1st Ala. Cav., Col. George Spencer; 9th Ill., Lieut.-Col. Samuel T. Hughes; Artillery—10th Wis. Battery, Capt. Yates V. Beebe.—Editor National Tribune.

One of Lincoln's Bodyguard.

Rev. Wm. E. Patterson, White Springs, Fla., has the distinction of having been one of 30 men who formed President Lincoln's bodyguard at the time of his second inauguration. He belonged to Co. G, 16th N. Y., and would like to know if any other of the guard is yet alive and to hear from them.

RECENT LITERATURE.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF GEN. W. H. WALLACE. By Isabel Wallace. Published by the Author at Ottawa, Ill. Price, \$1.50, postpaid.

One of the men who fell much too early for his fame and was one of the richest sacrifices on the altar of the country's salvation was Brig.-Gen. W. H. Wallace, of Illinois, who was killed while heroically leading his division against the masses of the enemy in the furious storm of battle at Shiloh. Gen. Wallace was pronounced the Chevalier Bayard of the North. He was a man of the highest courage and undimmed position in private life. A martial spirit of his Scotch ancestry burned in him, and he went into the Mexican War as Second Lieutenant in the 1st Ill., of which John H. Paine was Colonel. He showed fine soldierly spirit and received promotion. He returned to the practice of the law, in which he built up a very lucrative practice, but at the outbreak of the war he threw his whole soul into the conflict and raised the 11th Ill., of which he became Colonel. He and his regiment greatly distinguished themselves at the capture of Fort Donelson. His command was soon increased to a brigade, and when the army was being formed at Paducah Landing for the advance on Corinth he was put in command of the Second Division, and fell while stubbornly maintaining his position against the utmost efforts of Johnston and Beauregard to force him back toward the river. His daughter has performed a labor of love very intelligently and very acceptably in this handsome little book, which has been well illustrated. It makes unusually good reading.

HISTORY OF THE HAMPTON BATTERY.

Compiled by Wm. Clark, Secretary of the Veteran Association, and published by the Author at Pittsburg.

Hampton's Battery (F), Ind't Pa. L. A., was organized at Pittsburg Oct. 8, 1861, by that excellent soldier, Capt. R. B. Hampton, who speedily brought it to a high pitch of efficiency and commanded it until he was killed at Chancellorsville. It was one of the three magnificent batteries sent out from Pittsburg which made the artillerists of that State famous. The battery was in active service for nearly four years in the Army of the Potomac. This is sufficient praise to say of it. It is also a sufficient record of glorious work done in behalf of the National integrity. It has a record of 62 times having traveled over 8,000 miles. The battery made such a reputation that its name has been properly perpetuated in that of a battery of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and this took an active part in the War with Spain under the command of Capt. E. H. Clark.

Comdr. Clark has made the writing of this history a labor of love, and it is one skillfully performed. The story is well told from first to last, and aside from this the book abounds with exact information that must have cost the historian many days of patient labor to obtain. It is finely illustrated with war-time sketches, and the illustrations, and is well bound. It will be mailed to all members of the battery or their friends upon the receipt of \$2.00. The price of the book is \$1.00. Those who have subscribed heretofore will soon receive a copy.

GLIMPSES OF THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

Published by Laird & Lee, Chicago. Published by the Author at Pittsburg. In paper, 25 cents.

A handsome little album of very interesting pictures of scenery, men, women and things in Washington, Oregon and Alaska.

A DRUM'S STORY AND OTHER TALES.

Published by the Hungerford-Holbrook Co., Watertown, N. Y.

This is a book of vivid and charming interest. It has no musty statistics, but is a series of stories and sketches of a young drummer boy, who gives pen pictures of the march, camp and battlefield. It is full of the realities of the camp, the march and the battlefield. It tells of the hardships and gallantly carried their guns into the terrible battles of the Army of the Potomac.

A Damaged Organ.

A story comes from Milledgeville, Ga., that one of the regiments camped for the night in the Episcopal church, and the men amused themselves by pouring molasses into the pipes of the organ. This, like many other stories coming from Georgia of what Sherman's men did, must be taken with a great deal of allowance. The story goes that the regimental band was ordered buying a new organ, and the organ, destroying the tone of many of the pipes. Yet, in spite of this, the wheezy old organ has been kept in service, and the regimental band is the organist, choir and congregation. The one thought is, why the people did not have spirit enough in 45 years to furnish a new organ. The organ is a matter came to the attention of George W. Perkins, formerly of Cleveland, and one of J. Pierpont Morgan's partners. He was asked to contribute something toward buying a new organ, and responded by a telegram to buy a new organ and send the bill to him. Having found the Yankees in the humor of giving the Milledgeville selected an organ which would cost \$2,100, and sent the bill to Mr. Perkins, which was promptly paid, and now the congregation is playing the new organ, and we trust it will incline their hearts to real religious charity to the Northerners and extinguish the smoldering fraternal hate which they have so assiduously cherished.

14th Mass. Battery.

There was a most enjoyable Reunion of veterans on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 28 at Elks' Hall, Boston, the occasion being the 41st annual reception and dinner of the 14th Mass. Battery Association and about 24 of the comrades assembled. The Association had as guests Capt. John S. Donna, of the 5th Mass. Battery, and the Hon. Wm. A. Nye, Charles W. H. Sandborn, the permanent President of the Association, presiding, and a number of the veterans. The occasion was the happy introduction of the various speakers. The other officers of the Association, all of whom are permanent, are: E. D. Sandborn, Vice-President; E. J. Frost, Secretary-Treasurer; Wm. H. Fulsom, Chaplain; George Rouillard, Chairman of the Executive Committee. This battery was organized at Readville, Mass., in the Winter of 1863-64. It was mustered into the United States service for three years, Feb. 27, 1864. It left the State April 4, and after a week at Annapolis, Md., reached Washington April 14, and was attached to Stevenson's Division of the Ninth Corps. It crossed the Long Bridge April 24, and reached the Wilderness battlefield May 6. It participated in all the engagements of Grant's campaign, and spent 10 months in various positions in the Potomac trenches. It was mustered out June 15, 1865. It lost nine killed in action or died from wounds and nine from disease. Among its members are a number of subscribers to the National Tribune, and the excellent story of the Wilderness campaign, now being published, was called to the attention of all at the Reunion.